

MR. McLAUGHLIN BE NAMED AGAIN

Pretty Well Settled That Lynchburg's Efficient Postmaster Will Not Be Disturbed.

NEW EXPERIMENT STATION

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—It seems pretty well determined that Postmaster James M. McLaughlin, of Lynchburg, will be reappointed by the President. While this information is not official, it is well enough authenticated semi-officially to make it a safe guess, if not an absolute certainty.

Postmaster McLaughlin was in Washington Monday and Tuesday. The only opposition to his reappointment was the suggested candidacy of Captain Pat McCull, the present assistant postmaster. There can be no doubt that Captain McCull was an applicant for the postmaster's position, but McLaughlin's splendid endorsement by the whole business community, his fine record and the high regard in which he is held at the Postoffice Department here were determining factors in the decision, which is well known to have been reached by the President and the Postmaster-General.

Besides, Lynchburg is the home of Senator Daniel and of Representative Glass, and it seemed to be well understood at the Postoffice Department that Mr. McLaughlin's continuance in office would be entirely agreeable to these gentlemen. Moreover, it is reliably stated that Colonel Sloop, the only Republican member of Congress from Virginia, is not unfriendly to Mr. McLaughlin. In fact he is known to have endorsed the postmaster's appointment at Lynchburg, the man who was most acceptable to Senator Daniel and Mr. Glass. Colonel Sloop is also personally, very friendly to Captain McCull and feels under some obligations to the latter for having canvassed the Ninth District in his behalf last fall. It is reported that Colonel Sloop interested himself to have McCull retained as assistant postmaster, and the probability is that this will be done.

Tidewater Experiment Station.

Congressmen Glass and Lamb visited the Agricultural Department to-day in company with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Professor A. M. Soule, Dean of the Agricultural School at the same institution, with a view to adjusting some troubles between the Blacksburg board and the State Board of Agriculture, relating to a sub-station to be located in Tidewater Virginia.

The department here always prefers to cooperate with such sub-stations through the regularly established experiment station of the State. Secretary Wilson, in this particular case, was informed that the Blacksburg authorities had refused to cooperate with the Experimental Station in Tidewater, unless the State Board of Agriculture would pay Professor Soule a salary of \$600 to aid in the work.

As a matter of fact this information was entirely incorrect. There were some negotiations about compensating Professor Soule for this additional work, but this negotiation was between Professor Soule and individual members of the State Board of Agriculture. The matter was never officially brought to the attention of the Blacksburg board, nor did the members of the latter board know anything about the negotiations for increased compensation to Professor Soule. Assuming that the Blacksburg board had in fact declined to cooperate with the State Board of Agriculture in the work at Tidewater unless the State Board of Agriculture would give Professor Soule extra compensation, the department here decided to negotiate directly, and thus ignore Blacksburg. As stated this would have been contrary to the usual practice of the Federal Department and contrary to the desire of Secretary Wilson, but the latter was led to believe that there was no other alternative.

Master Strained Out.

Congressman Glass and Mr. Brown cleared up the misunderstanding by stating to Secretary Wilson that the Blacksburg board is and always has been willing and anxious to co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture, if given an opportunity to do so, and Mr. Brown stated that the Blacksburg authorities, speaking for the department here, decided that no question of extra compensation to Professor Soule would be permitted to intervene to prevent co-operation.

Professor Soule stated to Secretary Wilson that while he felt he was entitled to extra compensation, he would not permit that matter to interfere with entire co-operation and co-operation between the Blacksburg board and the State Board of Agriculture, and that he would not in the circumstances accept any increased compensation.

Secretary Wilson frankly told Professor Soule that he thought that was the right position to take, and the position which it would have been wiser for him to have taken in the beginning. As a result of the interview, Secretary Wilson directed a communication to be addressed to the State Board of Agriculture, advising the fact that the department here would co-operate in the experimental work at Norfolk through the regularly constituted State experiment station at Blacksburg.

Captain Lamb took no part in the controversy, but as senior member of the Committee on Agriculture, accompanied his colleague, Mr. Glass, to the Agricultural Department, and was much pleased at the clearing up of the misunderstanding.

Woman's Nature

Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DAY WAS GIVEN OVER TO ORATORY

Opposite Schools of Politics Clash on Floor of the House.

TOWNE AND DALZELL SPEAK

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Well-filled galleries and a large membership on the floor listened with great attention to-day in the House of Representatives to two leaders of opposite schools of politics, Representative Charles A. Towne, of New York, and Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Towne, in an impassioned voice and the Democrats applauded him, the echo. His strictures on the President were received with continued hand-clapping on the Democratic side and when he read the President out of the Democratic party, the minority again applauded.

Mr. Dalzell, who followed Mr. Towne, spoke "letting well enough alone," his speech being enthusiastically applauded by the Republicans.

Nothing of a legislative character was accomplished by the House, the day being given over to oratory.

Mr. Towne, when he rose to address the House under general debate on the diplomatic bill, was accorded an ovation, a number of Republicans joining with the Democrats in giving him a friendly welcome. He quoted from Roosevelt's "Life of Benton" to show that the President was out of tune with his party as the party was sometimes out of tune with itself.

"In Roosevelt's 'Life of Benton,' I think in the old first edition," said Mr. Towne, "you will find the following: 'Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice. But if a majority of the people in interest wish it and it affects only themselves, there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their heart's content.'"

The Democrats rose to the speaker when he finished the reading of the excerpt from the President's speech. Mr. Towne then read an extract from the speech of the President, accepting the nomination July 27, 1904, wherein, Mr. Roosevelt said: "That whenever the need arises, there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted, but such change can only be made on the basis of high protective tariff."

Admission of Complicity.

"The last campaign," he continued, "it was admitted in many places in this country that the accusations brought against the Republican party of complicity and partnership with these great economic forces that to-day prevail in the civilized world were true. Republicans in many places admitted it. There were a great many thousand Democrats in the country who believed, whether rightly or not, that the Democratic candidate was largely sponsored by and represented the class as to which the masses of the Democratic party charged that the Republican party was in partnership with."

"Thousands of Republicans, therefore, who would otherwise have voted against their party, voted for Roosevelt's and thousands of Democrats voted for him, too. When he came into office he had the sanction of the populace that no elective magistrate in the history of the world ever had. It gave him a chance to recognize that the vote of the people was in the nature of a plebiscite, as a vote of public confidence, substituting him in that sense as a direct popular representative instead of the ordinary representative legislative body. In that attitude he began to choose his allies to carry out ideas of legislation that he entertained. In the Senate these combinations were made with some Republicans and many Democrats, and we are informed on the record that there was at one time arrived at an arrangement by which forty-seven or fifty votes, enough to pass the law, were assured to the President upon the basis of an amendment to the rate provision of the so-called Hepburn law, providing for a restricted court review and for a suspension of interlocutory injunctions.

"Within twenty-four hours after that agreement was reached without notice to his allies, even to his ally in his own Cabinet, the attorney-general, the settlement of the arrangement, which is not known to be eminently satisfactory to the senator from Rhode Island had triumphed. The Democrats were thrown out, and the wholly non-partisan legislation became a partisan Republican bill as far as they could make it one and the President of the United States, shorn of his barbaric, Oriental power like another caracaras, manacled and humbled, followed the chariot of the Duke of Rhode Island.

Fight Against Iniquity.

"What is one of the results? Henceforth our fight is against the Republic party and its iniquity, and Roosevelt is out of the way. He has repudiated his Democratic allies, and he is now bound hand and foot to the coteries at the other end of the Capitol that dominates the Republican policy in that body, and he can never again act independently of his party, having abdicated formally and submitted himself to the party yoke."

Dalzell on Tariff.

Representative Dalzell was warmly ap-



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plauded as he arose to speak on the tariff, at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Towne. Mr. Dalzell declared that wages have risen twice as much as the number of wage-earners.

Mr. Rucker (Missouri) wanted to know if prices of living had not advanced to a greater extent than wages, and Mr. Dalzell replied that that had not, according to census bulletin just issued.

"With the opposing forces arrayed on one side, the laborer, the farmer, the artisan, the great body of contented people," said Mr. Dalzell, and on the other side the foreigner across the sea and the free trader at home, avowed or masked, and only a small contingent of the discontented, who can doubt the issue of a popular vote?

"For answer comes the yet reverberating roar of the last presidential election, the potential voice of the American electorate, enthusiastic followers of the banner on which is inscribed protection to American industry. And the reverberations of the last presidential election are still being heard in Missouri." (Applause by the Republicans.)

Mr. Dalzell spoke for three hours, and on concluding received a demonstration.

ALCOHOL BILL PASSES SENATE

Measure Changed Very Little

From Form in Which It Passed the House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After considerable debate the Senate to-day passed the bill relieving reformed alcohol from the internal revenue tax, and then took up the agricultural appropriation bill, which was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

The discussion of the alcohol bill turned largely upon the effect of the legislation on the manufacture of wood alcohol, which Senator Aldrich asserted would be greatly injured.

There was also considerable discussion of the amendment authorizing the purchase of samples of all serums and antitoxins for the cure of animals, and it was denounced by Mr. Hale as another step in the direction of paternalism, which he deprecated in strong language. Senator McCumber supported the provision as in the interest of the protection of the public against poisonous and otherwise dangerous concoctions. The amendment was agreed to.

In connection with the provision making an appropriation "to originate crops by selection, etc., Senator Hale said this was an effort to improve on nature, and he congratulated Senator Proctor, in charge of the bill, on "getting nearer the line of absolute control by the Federal government than anyone else had ever gotten before."

The Senate passed the so-called free alcohol bill as it was reported from the Committee on Finance. The bill has already passed the House, and the amendments which the Senate has adopted do not materially change its scope. It does not go into effect until January 1, 1907.

RATE BILL WILL GO TO CONFERENCE

Special Rule Will Be Brought in and the Important Measure Referred.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Senator Ekins had a talk with the President to-day relative to the rate bill. He said the Senate was ready for conference as soon as the House selected its conferees. The senator said also that there is a misapprehension on the part of some of the Northern negroes over the provisions of the amendment calling for equal services for the railroads of equal pay.

The impression prevails with some of the negro leaders that this will introduce "Jim Crow" cars in the North, and as a result delegations of negroes are coming from Boston and other places to protest against it. The railroad rate bill will be taken from the Speaker's table tomorrow and sent to conference.

Minority Leader Williams has taken the position that if the Republicans will consent to a motion being made to concur on four of the fifty-three Senate amendments, he will consent to a motion to non-concur on the remaining forty-nine and ask for a conference. This alternative proposition will not be accepted, and the special rule prepared by Mr. Hepburn Tuesday will be acted upon by the Rules Committee to-morrow.

Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Second Lieutenant Donald C. McDonald, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Richmond and report to the Adjutant General of Virginia for temporary duty pertaining to the mounting of the field battery and supplies for Battery A, First Battalion Artillery, National Guard of Virginia.

Virginia postmasters appointed: Calverton, Fauquier county, Dahl Shumate, vice J. H. Cheatwood, removed; Compington, Botetourt county, James A. Johnson, vice E. Y. Burks, resigned; Interior, Giles county, Anna M. Williams, vice R. G. Williams, resigned.

Rural Route No. 1 ordered established August 1st at McPiper, Antioch county, N. C., serving 369 people and 95 houses.

Southern Seminary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEXINGTON, VA., May 24.—The thirty-third commencement exercises of the Southern Seminary of Buena Vista will begin next Sunday morning, May 27th, with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. W. Duffy, D. D., of Harrisonburg. The sermon before the Missionary Society will be delivered Sunday night by Rev. H. H. Sherman, of Roanoke, Va. The graduating exercises will take place Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, followed by an address by Rev. George B. Booker, of the Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South. The final commencement exercises will be held Monday night.

Best American Granulated Sugar,

4½c lb

Sugar Corn, can, 6c.

Large Cans Tomatoes, can, 10c

Best California Peaches, can, 12c.

Pure Butcher's Lard, lb, 9½c.

2 lbs. Mountain Roll Butter, 25c

Silver Cakes, per gallon 20c

Good Salt Pork, per pound 11-20

Best City Meal, 17c peck; per bushel 08c

Best Evaporated Peaches, per lb 3c

Good Lard, per pound 7-12c

Best Elgin Butter, per pound 25c

Large Cans Bartlett Pears 10c

New Clipped Herrings, just arrived, per dozen 8c

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Phones at Each Store.

DISCRIMINATION BY PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from First Page.)

then assistant to President Frank Thompson, had 500 shares in the Altoona Coal and Coke Company, which he, the witness, had purchased for him at four or five dollars a share. Later, Mr. Lloyd bought Mr. Postlethwaite's stock at \$7.50 a share. Other officials of the railroad, the witness said, had stock in the company.

Restriction of Cars.

It was previously testified that the Alexandria Coal Company, one of the concerns in the Columbia Coal Company, had been sold to the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. Asked the reason for the sale, Mr. Lloyd said that because of the restriction of cars at that operation, it seemed to be a paying proposition. Mr. Lloyd said it was the general impression that orders had been issued by the railroad company restricting the supply of cars at certain mines. He stated that when the Keystone Company began operations at Galitzin, there was a reduction in the supply of cars at the operations in which he was interested.

In answer to further questioning the witness said his company received 35 cents a ton for coal for company use and was allowed 20 cents a ton for hauling and handling on the tipples. An allowance was thus made by the railroad on both commercial and company coal. Mr. Lloyd expressed the belief that the publication of the mine ratings would save contention and dissatisfaction.

George E. Scott, of this city, who is interested in the Purlin and Crescent Coal Companies, testified that he had complained to the railroad company of the shortage of cars at his mines, and that he was always told that he was receiving his share of the cars available for distribution.

Were Fairly Rated.

"We were fairly rated," he said, "but we got so few cars that we were forced to purchase individual cars. During a period of twenty-three days we were supplied with only one railroad car. When I complained to Mr. Trump, he told me it was no use to bring up the Berwind-White Company, because the railroad was determined to protect that company at all hazards. When I told Mr. Trump that these cars were being sold to operators on our line, he said the men in charge of the cars had no right to sell them. I complained to Mr. Creighton, but he was indifferent."

"Did you pay for the use of any of the railroad cars?"

"I did."

Mr. Scott displayed a note for \$100, which Trainmaster Steele had given him in 1901. The money had not been returned, he said, and Mr. Steele had paid no interest upon it.

Victor W. Wren, of Camden, N. J., assistant superintendent of the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was questioned concerning the water facilities at South Amboy, N. J. He was asked if the water works were made to the Susquehanna Coal Company, an anthracite mining company, which has the exclusive use of one pier, and replied that he had no jurisdiction over the hard coal shipping.

Stock Holdings.

Questioned as to his stock holdings, Mr. Wren said he purchased one hundred shares in the Salzbarg Coal Company from Captain Alfred Hicks, for which he paid \$2,000. The stock pays 10 per cent dividends. At the time of the purchase he was an assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh division. He purchased the stock, he said, on the recommendation of Superintendent O'Donnell, of the same division. He also owned a few additional shares in another company, for which he paid.

J. Howard Patton, of Greensburg, a brother of W. A. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt, at Philadelphia, testified that he occupies the position of agent at the Claridge Station, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad, and he is also superintendent of the Claridge mine of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. He said he received no pay from the railroad company, the wages of \$50 a month going to his assistant, who performed the actual duties. The pay of each is \$5 a month, but he assigns his pay to his assistant. Asked why he continued as agent without remuneration, he said he belonged to the Veterans' Association of the Pittsburgh division, and held the position for that reason.

Mr. Patton admitted, however, that he was responsible to the railroad for the proper performance of the agent's duties at Claridge.

Why They Sold Out.

Mr. Patton said he is president of the Atlantic Crushed Coke Company. He was asked if that company was not originally the Atlantic Coal and Coke Company. He said it was not, but that the property was the same.

"Originally owned by Knappenberg & Co., was it not?" asked Mr. Glasgow.

"Yes."

"Why did they sell out?"

"I don't know."

"Wasn't it because they could not get any more cars when your company was getting all it wanted, and were frozen out?"

"I really couldn't say."

After numerous questions, Mr. Glasgow brought out the fact that when the company was recapitalized by \$100,000, bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued. Colonel Huff's bank financing the transaction. These bonds were purchased by the stockholders.

"How many did you buy?"

"I bought four bonds and paid \$2,000 for them."

"And your original holding of 200 shares were increased to 400?"

"Yes."

"What did you pay for the additional stock?"

"I paid for the bonds and that gave me the stock."

Mr. Patton also testified to holding interests in the Huron, the Leacock, the Keystone and the Howard Gas, Coal Companies, which he had acquired through the purchase of bonds upon the organization to the companies.

Concerning Rebates.

A. B. Fitter, employed in the coal freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad was questioned concerning rebates and stated that there had been none since April 1, 1905, and that he was cautious at that time were on old contracts.

Council for the railroad stated that Robert B. Briston, assistant to the president at Pittsburgh, did not care to appear without process.

Mr. Glasgow said he was indifferent as to whether Mr. Briston testified. Commissioner Cook said that if Mr. Briston was willing to allow the record made up against him by the commission's representatives to stand without further explanation, it would be regarded as a correct statement.

Frederick Vrooman, an assistant trainmaster, told the commission that he had received gifts of money in amounts from \$5 to \$20 from various coal companies for favors which he did not grant.

The commission today received a telegram from a process server, who went to Irvin, Pennsylvania, the home of Congressman George H. Huff, who, it was reported, had testified to the giving of stock in various coal companies to railroad officials. The telegram stated that

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50c Oriental Draperies, 39c
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Plenty of chances to save considerably. It's the same way here every Friday. So drop in to-day and witness enthusiastic selling in every section of the store.

The May Sale of White Goods

Ladies' Cloth, 36 inches wide, very soft, 12 yards to the box, for \$1.50 box.

English Nainsook, 12 yards to the piece, and 24 inches wide, at \$1.16 piece.

Pajama Cloth, 36 inches wide, at 12 1-2c yard.

Soft Finish and Heavily Mercerized Poplin, just the thing for the new golf waists and dresses, at 12 1-2c yard.

The May Sale of Infants' Caps and Dresses

Infants' Muslin Caps, lace trimmed, pin tucks and feather stitching, for 25c.

Caps made of fine White Muslin, trimmed Val lace and insertion; embroidered caps, trimmed in ribbon, for 50c.

Caps made of fine White Muslin, pin tucked, trimmed with Val lace, insertion and ribbon, Dutch effect, 75c.

Children's Short Dresses, made with round yoke effect, finished with lace-edged ruffle or hem-stitched ruffle, 50c.

Children's Short Dresses, made with tucked yoke and insertion, finished with hemstitched ruffle or embroidery ruffle, 75c.

Infants' Long Dresses that sold for \$1.25 and \$1.50, now \$1.00.

The May Sale of Black Goods

\$1.00 value Panama Voile, has no equal, 50c yard.

44-inch Chiffon Taffeta, \$2.00 value, \$1.50 yard.

Chiffon Mohair, the prettiest and coolest thing for summer and early fall, \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard.

42-inch German Tamease Cloth, \$1.00 yard.

\$1.00 Fine Mesh Voile, only 70c yard.

42-inch Voile, very sheer and pretty, \$1.00 yard.

56-inch Voile, very fine, only \$1.50 yard.

56-inch Chiffon Panama, extra narrow, \$1.50 yard.

Black Cotton Batiste, 12 1-2c to 50c yard.

Special—\$1.3c value Black Lawn, 6c yard.

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The officer was unable to serve the subpoena upon Colonel Huff, as the latter locked himself in his house and evaded

the server by escaping by way of the collar. It was learned later that he had left town.